

HOWNIKAN

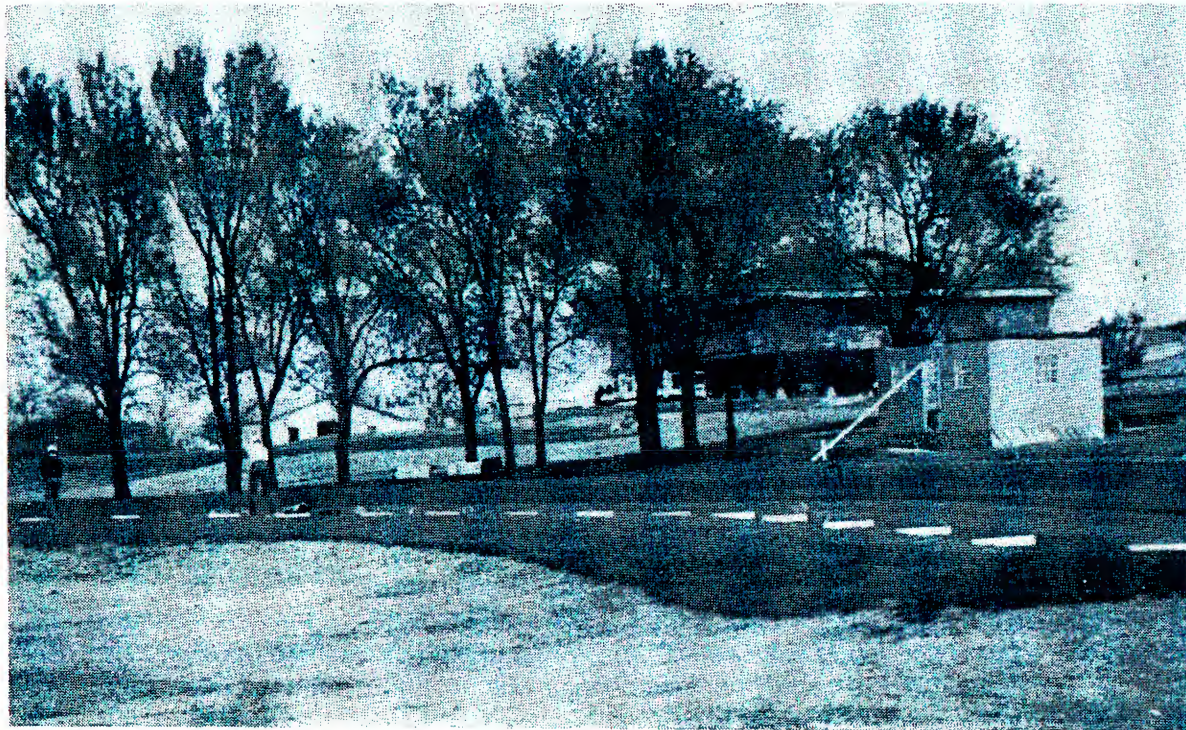
PEOPLE OF THE FIRE



Vol. 14, No. 4

Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe

April, 1992



New Looks At Tribal Headquarters

Tribal members returning to Shawnee for Potawatomi Days this year will see lots of changes in the grounds at tribal headquarters. Perhaps most obvious is the bright new sign at the turn-off to Fire Lake Restaurant and Golf Course, pictured at right. The lighted sign, which is surrounded by red neon, points the way to both the new restaurant and the not-so-new but constantly improved golf course. A series of tall, bright lights make it easy to see the driveway up to the building which houses these tribal enterprises. The picture at left shows the improvements to the driving range between the street and the pro shop. The building under construction (now completed) will enable those who just want to practice their driving to park nearby and pay for their balls without going all the way to the pro shop and back.



Motley automatically elected when Levier fails to file

A last minute change-of-mind by incumbent Tribal Business Committee Member Francis Levier has left a surprised Jerry Motley automatically elected to the Business Committee.

When filing for the post closed April 1, only Motley had submitted his candidacy papers. Although Levier had previously announced his intention to run, he apparently changed his mind at the last minute. He made no announcement about his decision.

Although the anticipated race for Business Committee did not develop, Tribal Administrator Bob Davis reminds tribal members that their votes are still crucial. He is particularly concerned about the approval of the set-aside budget. This year he is asking for \$55,000 for land acquisition, up \$12,000 over previous years.

That's because, for the first time in quite a while, the tribe had to dip into those funds. A 40-acre tract adjacent to the bingo hall became available and the

tribe was able to purchase it for \$50,000 several weeks ago. Davis wants to replace that money — plus a little — so that the tribe will remain in position to take advantage of such opportunities.

"It's crucial that we be able to act quickly when these opportunities present themselves," he said. "We hope that tribal members will understand the importance of replenishing the land acquisition fund to insure our ability to do so."

Also included in the proposed set-aside budget is \$160,000 for grounds improvement and recreation; \$55,000 for administrative services; \$85,000 for economic development; and \$50,000 for maintenance supplies and equipment, pump house repairs and parking lot enlargement.

In addition to the budget question, tribal voters will also receive ballots on the judges for tribal court. As is the custom with judicial positions, these posts are not contested. Voters are asked to simply vote yes or no on whether

to retain each of them. On the ballot are Chief Judge Philip D. Lujan and judges Gregory H. Bigler and Stephen Lamirand, as well as Supreme Court Chief Justice G. William Rice and Justices Truman Carter, Linda Epperly, Almon Henson, F. Browning Pipestem, Rex Thompson and Lawrence Wahpepah.

Ballots for two propositions will also be given to voters this year, both of which have been

discussed at length in the past. One proposition is to officially change the name of the tribe from The Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe of Oklahoma to The Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe. The other proposition states that "per capita distribution by the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe shall take place when the net available cash on hand of the Tribe shall exceed \$200.00 per member. These payments shall be

made in a minimum of \$200 increments."

Voters will mark yes or no on the proposed budget and the two propositions. Requests for absentee ballots must be received by the Election Commission by June 7, and in-person voting will be from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. Saturday, June 27, 1992.

**Sample Ballots Appear
On Page 8**

Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe • Request For Ballot • 1992 Election

In order to comply with the 1992 Election Ordinance, please fill out this form and return to:
Potawatomi Election Commission, P.O. Box 310, Tecumseh, OK 74873

NAME: _____ DATE OF BIRTH: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY, STATE & ZIP: _____

Under penalty of perjury, I hereby declare this to be my legal signature and Potawatomi Tribal Roll Number:

SIGNATURE: _____ TRIBAL ROLL NUMBER: _____

THIS FORM MUST BE IN THE HANDS OF THE ELECTION COMMISSION BY JUNE 7, 1992.

TRIBAL TRACTS

Plans for annual All-Indian golf tournament announced

The Sixth Annual Potawatomi Days All-Indian Golf Tournament will tee off bright and early on Friday morning, June 26, at Fire Lake Golf Course and continue through the weekend.

Golf Pro Mike Wood said that Friday's action will be a four-man scramble beginning at 9 a.m. Those playing in the scramble must register by 8:30 a.m. There will be a \$10 scramble fee plus an \$8.50 green fee.

Saturday and Sunday, June 27 and 28, will feature stroke play beginning with 9 a.m. tee times. Registration will begin at 7:30 a.m. Wood said the tournament will be flighted after the first day's scores, and "a bump rule will be in effect."

Entry fee for the tournament will be \$45, which includes two days of golf with green fees plus one meal. A free cap and towel will also be given to those registering. Wood said there will be four flights — championship, A, B and C — and two women's flights. Prizes will be awarded for the first four places in each men's flight and the top two places in the women's flights. There will also be a par 3s and closest to the pin contests with \$25 cash prizes, plus another \$25 for the person with the longest drive on No. 4 on Sunday only.

Those registering for the tournament must show a tribal identification card or proof of blood degree.

The traditional horseshoe tournament will be held as usual on Saturday morning (registration at 9 a.m.), and an archery contest will also be added.

For more information, contact the Fire Lake Golf Sho at 275-4471.

Health Services Department will offer screenings during Potawatomi Days

The Citizen Band Potawatomi Health Services Department will host a clinic for tribal members and their families on June 27, during Potawatomi Days.

Tests available will include blood pressure, cholesterol, blood sugars and oxygen levels. There will also be foot care education for people who have diabetes themselves or in their families.

"All Health Services employees will be available to answer any questions you may have regarding total health concerns," said Health Services Director Joyce Abel. "We look forward to seeing many of you."

The clinic will begin at 9 a.m. and close at 3 p.m. on Saturday, June 27. The Health Services Department is located about a half mile east of the tribal store on Hardesty Road.

DONATIONS TO THE HOWNİKAN

Janie Rutherford, OK - \$8
William E. Trousdale, CO - \$100
Beatrice M. Molina, CA - \$20
Dorothy Vilven, KS - \$10
Carita A. O'Brian, TX - \$10
Paul Clark, OK - \$10
Joseph W. Gardom, NM - \$10
Laura A. Basappa, NJ - \$5



Finishing Touches

This attractive awning leading into the new Fire Lake Restaurant is one of final finishing touches put on the latest tribal enterprise during the past month. Once the new sign, awning, lighting and a few other details were complete, the restaurant held a grand opening celebration April 18. The restaurant has quickly become popular with not only golfers but many others in the area.

NASF to present Excellence in Education awards

The Native American Scholarship Fund, Inc. (NASF) will give two awards of \$5,000 each for excellence in Indian education on September 1, 1992.

One award will go to the individual in the U.S. who has achieved the highest level of excellence with Indian students. The second award will go to the institution in the U.S. which has done the best job.

"This is the second year for the Excellence in Indian Education award," said Dr. Dean Chavers,

president of NASF. "The winner of our first award, last year, was Baboquivari Junior-Senior High School in Sells, Arizona."

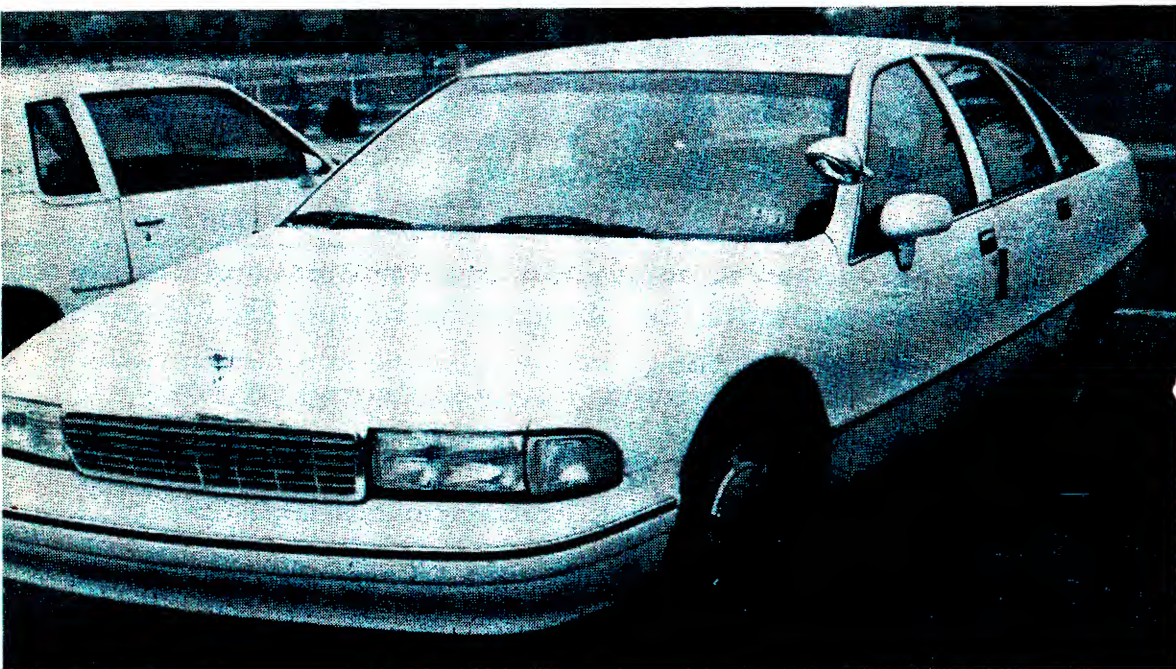
In a seven-year period, Baboquivari (pronounced Bah-bow-kee-veree) has reduced its dropout rate from 46% to only 17%, or five percentage points below the national dropout rate of 22%.

Any individual or school serving Indian students in the U.S., from the pre-school level to post-college level, can apply, added Dr. Chavers. There are no restrictions on the use of the funds, he said.

Any field of effort is eligible,

with no restrictions being placed on this, either. Some examples of possible outcomes, among many others, are math, science, attendance, retention, college entrance rates, parent commitment to students' education, curriculum development, testing, test score improvement, improvements in grades, improvement in levels of employment of graduates, and improvements in student evaluation.

The application deadline is May 31, 1992. Application forms may be obtained from the Fund at 3620 Wyoming Blvd, N.E., Suite 206, Albuquerque NM 87111, phone (505) 275-9788.



New Police Car

This is the new vehicle recently obtained through the Bureau of Indian Affairs at a very low cost to the tribe. The brand-new vehicle will be used on a limited basis by the Tribal Police, said Administrator Bob Davis.

TRIBAL ELECTION NOTICE

The annual tribal referendum and election will be held on June 27, 1992. Voting will be at the tribal complex the day of the election from 7 a.m. until 2 p.m. Requests to vote an absentee ballot must be made by June 7, 1992. Requests for absentee ballots must be in writing and include the correct mailing address, roll number and legal signature of the person making the request.

A referendum budget to determine expenditures of accumulated interest from set-aside funds, election of one business committeeman, retention of tribal court judges, and two propositions will also be on the ballots.

Requests for tribal election ballots should be mailed to: Potawatomi Election Committee, P. O. Box 310, Tecumseh, OK 74873.

TRIBAL TRACTS

BIA rescues Hardesty Road project

The Bureau of Indian Affairs came to the rescue after a change in federal regulations jeopardized the project to repave four miles of Hardesty Road east from U.S. 77.

The \$1.5 million project has been on the drawing boards for many months and was ready to bid when trouble struck. The BIA had put up \$100,000 for engineering costs and local matching funds so that Pottawatomie County commissioners could obtain federal funding for the project, but it almost went down the drain when the new federal highway bill changed the local match from five percent to 20 percent.

That development sent county officials and members of the legislative delegation scurrying to try to find ways to complete the project. County Commissioner Buck Day made a plea for community help. Tribal chairman John A. Barrett said the Pottawatomie Tribe "is extremely disappointed that those funds which the BIA allows us to direct for road improvements to benefit our tribal members and the surrounding community have been spent on the Hardesty Road project which apparently has been given second-class status by Commissioner Buck Day.

"Those 60 or 70 elderly and disabled people and the 15 to 20 pregnant women or women with young babies who must travel this dangerously deteriorated road each day will also be disappointed. Those people of South Rock Creek who wish to travel to Hardesty's Grocery, downtown Shawnee via Gordon



County Commissioner Buck Day, Left; BIA's Paul Henderson

Cooper Drive or the Pottawatomie complex or golf course will also be disappointed.

"A vital industry of our community, Shawnee Steel, must also traverse this badly neglected important thoroughfare. Since over half of the people who utilize this county's only public golf course, Fire Lake, are not from Shawnee, they too are left with the impression on their minds and their tires of the quality of road maintenance in Pottawatomie County. It's too bad that the urban roads have once again taken priority of the roads of the county."

Just a few weeks later, BIA Area Transportation Engineer appeared at a county commissioners' meeting and announced that the BIA would provide another \$150,000 to help complete the project. He said Day had

contacted him for help and he was able to provide it. He also told commissioners that the BIA can help them with bridge projects in the county that will serve Indian communities. In a telephone interview later, he said that the Hardesty Road project had long been a Pottawatomie priority and said "we always work through the tribes to determine their priorities on road projects; that's the way the system works."

When told that the BIA had come up with additional funding, Barrett said he was "gratified that the BIA has seen fit to provide additional funding. I hope there is no further delay in preparing for construction."

Local legislators who had been working on the problem reported that the project bids might be let next fall.

Walking On ...

It is with great sorrow that I inform you of the "walking-on" of my husband, Milton T. Anderson on December 22, 1991 in Belleville, Illinois. He was a member of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma having been born in Shawnee, Oklahoma on April 10, 1921 to Nellie Kennedy Anderson and George Albert Anderson. Most of his childhood was spent in Tucson, Arizona. He was an Elder in the First United Presbyterian Church of Belleville, a retired Major of the United States Air Force and retired Civil Service employee from Scott Air Force Base, member of the Air Force Officers Association, Belleville Memorial Hospital Auxiliary, Belleville Elks Club No. 481, Loyal Order of the Moose No. 1221 and St. Clair Numismatic Society. He was active in Meals on Wheels, delivering meals to shut-ins in the community.

Preceding his death were his parents, George and Nellie Anderson and two brothers, George and John Anderson. Surviving to mourn their loss are his wife, Dorothy L. Anderson nee Bailey of Belleville, a son Ronald (Linda) Anderson of Pinellas Park, Florida, four daughters, Joan (Stan) Hart of Woodland Park, Colorado, Cheryl Mankur of Belleville, Karen Adams of LaVerne, California, Debbie (Eugene) Trentman of Belleville, a sister Virginia (Tom) Bragg of Las Vegas, Nevada; seven grandchildren, Rachel, Joshua and Kate Anderson, Graham and Jason Adams, Jessica and Erin Trentman.

Sincerely,

Dorothy Anderson

THANK YOU!

I want to express my heartfelt gratitude to my family, my friends and all members of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe who supported my candidacy for Business Committee. On this, I give you my word: I will do my utmost to serve ALL members of the Tribe equally and will always strive to do what I feel is best for our Tribe as a whole. I consider it a high honor to have been chosen to serve.

Even though there will not be a business committee position on this year's ballot, there are several other pressing matters including approval of the budget. I urge my fellow Potawatomis to return their application for ballot and vote in the upcoming election or to turn out in person for the General Council. Your participation is important to your Tribe. Be sure to vote.

I am looking forward to serving you. If you feel there is some way I can be helpful, please don't hesitate to call on me. Thank you all for allowing me this opportunity.

JERRY MOTLEY
Committeeman-Elect
Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe

Indian youth expected in St. Paul, Minn., for national UNITY conference in June

Officials of the nation's leading native youth organization announced that St. Paul, MN. has been chosen as the host city for their upcoming annual conference which is expected to attract over 1,000 American Indian and Alaska Native youths and advisors nationwide.

According to J.R. Cook, executive director of United National Indian Tribal Youth, Inc. (UNITY), the 18th National UNITY Conference will be held June 12-16, 1992 at the Radisson Hotel, St. Paul.

The National UNITY Conference attracts American Indian and Alaska Native youth ages 15-24 from across the United States who are interested in becoming leaders and contributing to a positive future for Native America. The conference allows participants to gain hands-on experience while serving as speakers, group leaders, hosts and emcees of conference activities.

"UNITY's annual conference is an intense, but exciting, five-day gathering that promotes leadership among native youth," Cook said. "We bring in top trainers to facilitate youth in improving their leadership, communication and organizational skills. We also try to build their confidence and self-esteem.

"The 1991 conference in Spokane, WA. attracted record numbers with nearly 1,000 native youths and advisors representing 70 tribes and 27 states," he said. "The 1992 conference promises to be even bigger and better with special sessions for high school students, college students and youth advisors and coordinators."

Conference registration fee is \$40 per youth, advisor or coordinator. Hotel rates are \$59 plus 12.5 percent tax. This is a flat rate for single, double, triple or quad occupancy. Hotel reservations can be made through the Radisson Hotel, St. Paul at (612) 292-1900.

Arrangements have been made with Northwest Airlines to provide conference participants with discounted airfares. Airline reservations can be made by calling 1-800-328-1111. When making reservations, use the conference ID code, #08472.

For more information about the National UNITY Conference and registration forms, contact UNITY at (405) 424-3010 or P.O. Box 25042, Oklahoma City, Ok. 73125.

Based in Oklahoma City, UNITY is a nationally recognized nonprofit youth organization that has provided leadership training to American Indian and Alaska Native youth for 15 years. UNITY's mission is to foster the spiritual, mental, physical and social development of native youth and to build a strong, unified and self-reliant Native America through involvement of its youth.



In your opinion ...

Writer offers advice on finding pictures of early-day Potawatomis

To The HowNiKan:

A Letter to David H. Trout, Jr.:

Dear David,

I read your letter in the HowNiKan with interest and offer you these suggestions:

A. Visit the Potawatomi Museum on the tribal grounds in Shawnee, Oklahoma, and look at the pictures and slides of pictures that were sketched, drawn and/or painted in 1836-1838 of Potawatomi before and during the forced "Removal" from homelands in Indiana. My brother Bob and I brought those to the tribal archives during Judy Michener's tenure as museum director. These pictures are, for the most part, drawn by George Winter (the great-grandfather-in-law of Mrs. Evelyn O. Ball).

B. For pictures of the Potawatomi trying to adapt to their new surroundings, first in Northwestern Missouri in what became the "Platte River Purchase" before a subsequent "Removal" (1833-36), then in East-Central Kansas and Southwest Iowa before another "Removal" (1838-46), I suggest the collections of Rudolf Friedrich Kurz at the Kunstmuseum (Art Museum) and the Historisches Museum in Bern, Switzerland. You will note that some of the men were adapting to Iowa-type dress of that period. You might find Heidi Hofstetter very helpful to you. Ernst Klay was the Director when I visited there. Don't overlook the book *Das romantische Leben der Indianer; malerisch darzustellen—Leben und Werk von Rudolf Friedrich Kurz (1818-1871)* by Ernst J. Klay and Hans Lang.

C. For pictures of the Mexican Potawatomi (80% Potawatomi/20% Kickapoo according to one account) in the 1860s in a voluntary "Removal" to a reservation in Coahuilla, Mexico which was granted by President Benito Juarez as a humanitarian gesture during the vicious U.S. Civil War, look in the Oklahoma State Archives. These Potawatomi migrated on a yearly basis between Coahuilla State in Mexico to Dale, Oklahoma; Mayetta, Kansas; and in later years to Colorado as agricultural migrant workers. There is an article in the *Indianapolis Star* from Sunday, November 23, 1980, Section 5, SPECTURM with many photographs of Potawatomi/Kickapoo who live in traditional way. The article's text does contain some historical inaccuracies, but you are interested in pictures.

D. I remember putting a copy of *The Journal and Indian Paintings of George Winter* in the tribal archives during my stint as a tribal historical researcher. While the book has only about 35 pictures of mostly Potawatomi men, women and children, the previously mentioned picture collection is part of over 500 sketches, drawings, and paintings of Potawatomi and Miami people at work, business and at play, all done by George Winter.

E. Don't overlook the pictures of eight Potawatomi leaders who went to Washington, D.C. in the 1820s that can be found in the *McKenney-Hall* 3 volume sets from 1833 and 1834.

There are many other sources, but these should keep you busy for a time. I

am sending a copy of this letter to the HowNiKan to save time for others with the same interest. "Good Dreams" to you for your future work with our grandmothers and grandfathers.

Jerry W. Lewis
Crete, Illinois

Therapist thanks tribe for scholarship help

To the Education Director,

I wish to thank you for the financial support you provided to me in the fall of 1989. Although modest, this support was very timely and quite useful. I received my Master's Degree in December 1989 and have been working as a Clinical Therapist since that time. I usually work with Vietnam veterans and their families to recover from the effects of that long-ago war.

Recently, I have started working with Native American veterans in this area and have been surprised at the intense need for this type of counseling. I am a member of the Native American Veterans Advisory Council, a determined effort to provide Veterans Administration Benefits and Services to remote reservations areas. In this capacity I have traveled over much of Oregon and Northern California talking with various tribes and veterans. We are attempting to bridge the gap between the people in the remote areas and these benefits and services. It is a very large gap.

Many Indian Veterans do not even know that they have VA benefits and do not know how to apply for these services. We are also attempting to educate the mainstream about Indian needs and culture. As a Vietnam combat veteran myself, I am also a member of the Northwest Indian Veterans Association and have been to many Pow Wows in which the Indian warriors were duly honored.

In the fall of this year I will begin another graduate program, this time in Clinical Social Work. My goal is to provide clinical services to various Indian communities. I seek to create a blend between traditional healing and some of the mainstream mental health practices, especially for Native American Veterans. There is a lot of work being done right now in combining traditional healing and Native American culture with more mainstream treatment that has benefit for both Indian and non-Indian people.

Once again, thank you for the support and your excellent newspaper.

Sincerely,

John M. Whitten
Grants Pass, Oregon

Newspaper helps her learn about hertiage

Bourzho Nikan,

I would like to donate this twenty dollars towards the support of our HowNiKan paper. I enjoy it very much.

I find it very interesting, informative and educational, because for me, I've never known much about our tribe or my relatives and ancestors.

My parents moved to the state of

Washington when I was only three or four years old.

My mother, Clara B. Burnett, maiden name, did tell me that my great-grandfather was Abram B. Burnett, and who my grandparents and uncles and aunts were.

The regional meetings also have been an addition to my learning. In fact I had the pleasure of meeting in person my second cousin, Jerry Motley, at one of them.

Then in this last issue of the HowNiKan that I received, I was quite surprised to see the article concerning voting for Jerry Motley and pictures of other relatives, also the brief history of our background from second generation to the eighth. I found it very neat and conclusive.

As I mentioned before, I met Jerry Motley at a regional meeting and back in 1957 I met in person my Aunt Birdie Burnett Martin.

In 1957, I had taken my mother, Clara Burnett Molina, to visit her sisters and brother whom she had not seen for approximately 36 years.

Excuse me for this long letter, but the more I find out the more interested I become.

I must close now. Many thanks to the publishers of the HowNiKan.

Sincerely,

Beatrice M. Molina
Los Banos, California

Chairman responsible for tribe's progress

HowNiKan:

Thank you, "Chairman John Barrett," for the great accomplishments, through your wise Business Management you have brought about for our Tribe. This success is but a portion of the progress of our people. You have made the nation aware of our existence and our importance and our intelligence. You have made the nation to see that our people are equal to any nationality in the World.

The shame our people suffered and endured has been brought to light and we have paid you all back, with honorable accomplishments.

Thank you Chairman for the many positions, jobs, education and welfare assistance for Indian people and many others in the State of Oklahoma, for without the many Business Enterprises we have, that you have created, Oklahoma would be in a sad state of affairs.

Thank you for uniting our Tribe almost nationwide into one big family gathering.

Thank you for bringing us closer together and bringing to light our roots and family histories. I can no longer separate French from Potawatomi, but consider just one nationality. I am French Indian.

Gladys Small
Colorado

Inmate seeks help with prison group

HowNiKan,

I'm writing you in hopes to obtain information concerning our Indian group

on the yard here at Lexington. I am a Potawatomi tribal member incarcerated here at LCC.

I'm a member of the Confined Inner Tribal Group. Our group is molding in a positive way and the group is growing.

We have the only sweat lodge inside an institution in Oklahoma. We've made great strides on the hair code. Our club is having a Gourd Dance April 26th and the 2nd Annual Pow Wow in September.

We need outside supporters. People who can give time and support. We do not need any donations. We are self-supporting. I would be thankful for any help in getting information about outside groups or organizations who would be willing to help.

Thank you,

In Christ's Love

Kenny Teel 200090
LCC PO Box 260
Lexington, OK 73051

Reader wants council on the East Coast too

EDITOR, How-Ni-Kan:

I am writing because I noticed in your February, 1992 issue of HowNiKan you published statistics on the living members of the Tribe around the country. I have never attended a council meeting or pow-wow, but have several relatives who have done so on the West Coast, and found attending them a valuable experience.

According to your demographics, over 200 members alive in the NY, NJ, PA and CT states. Would it be possible to help us organize a meeting in our area? Several members of my family have expressed interest in attending such an event here. Please let me know how this could be accomplished.

Sincerely

Laura Basappa
Jersey City, NJ

Journal seeks articles from Native Americans

Dear Potential Writer/Columnist,

The Country Wagon Journal is interested in Native American Indian history/folklore.

We would welcome any stories about your family history, current situations or Indian celebrations/rituals.

If you are interested please submit to: The Country Wagon Journal, PO Box 331, West Milford NJ 07480

We are looking for a writer to contribute a monthly article to educate us about Native Americans.

Sincerely,

Marci Padley
Associate Editor

The HowNiKan welcomes your letters on almost any subject. Letters must be signed and have a complete address. They may be edited for length if necessary. Send them to tribal headquarters, attention Mary Farrell.

Special volunteers sought to help tribal children

A very special group of volunteers is being sought to help look out for the interests of children involved in the tribal court system.

Two years ago Judge Philip Lujan called a meeting of concerned tribal members to discuss the possibility of establishing a Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) volunteer program.

There are at the present time 38 Potawatomi children living in the Shawnee area that have been, for one reason or another removed from their homes and placed in the custody of the court. There is one Indian Child Welfare worker who is responsible for investigating the family situation, overseeing the families' compliance with court orders for changes, overseeing foster home placement, etc. He is also responsible for recommending final dispositions: should the child be returned to the home; which parent should have custody; should the parental rights be terminated and the child be made available for adoption?

Parents have the right to hire lawyers who represent them in court, Indian Child Welfare Workers and the Tribal District Attorney are involved on behalf of tribal interests, but there is no one whose only interest is to speak for the child.

After two years of investigation and planning, a CASA program for the tribal court is about to be established. Mature, responsible tribal and community members will be recruited to speak for tribal children who need an advocate at court proceedings. These CASA volunteers are ordinary citizens who work alongside attorneys and social workers as appointed officers of the court.

They will get to know the child, and as much as possible about the child's circumstances. They will interview the child, family members, teachers, neighbors and friends. When the child's case comes up for review by the judge, the CASA volunteer will make an objective report to the court, including a recommendation on what is in the best interest of the child. The judge has the CASA's report, as well as the Indian Child Welfare office's report and the representations of the lawyers of the other interested parties, to help him make a final decision about the child's future.

The CASA volunteer program is the first to be started under the auspices of Cedar Lodge Jubilee Center. For more information, contact Edie Head, 275-3121 ext. 207.

Spillman appointed To West Point

Marty Spillman, an upcoming graduate of Rainier High School in Washington State, has recently been appointed to West Point Military Academy.

Spillman has had an exceptional high school career. He will be valedictorian of his graduating class and was recently named Student of the Month for his county. He captained the football team to two second place finishes at the King Bowl State Championships. He was named All-League in both offense and defense. The 6'3" athlete plays center for the Rainier basketball team who finished 3rd in state competition in 1990 and 1991. He is also active in soccer and mountain climbing.

He was sponsored by Jolene Unsoeld, Congresswoman from Washington State and a vice-president from Boeing Aircraft. His father, Roy Spillman, lives in Okanogan, Washington.



POTAWATOMI MUSEUM
TRADING POST

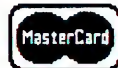
Mon. - Fri. 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Sat. 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.

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ORDER FORM

QTY	SIZE	DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE	COLOR	PRICE	TOTAL
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		How-Ni-Kan Visors		9.95	
		People of the Fire Caps		7.25	
		People of the Fire T-Shirt		8.00	
		XXL-People of the Fire T-shirt		9.00	
		Youth People of the Fire T-shirt		7.50	
		Seal T-Shirt		8.00	
		XXL SEAL T-SHIRT		9.00	
		Youth Seal T-shirt		7.50	
		Potawatomi Pow-Wow T-Shirt		10.00	
		XXL POW-WOW T-SHIRT		11.00	
		Youth Pow-Wow T-Shirt		8.00	
		Satin Jackets w/logo		39.95	
		Youth Satin Jackets w/logo		29.95	
		Book-Keepers of the Fire		16.00	
		Book-Potawatomi of the West		17.95	
		The Potawatomi (book)		11.00	
		Scarlet Ribbons (book)		15.95	
		Seal Suncatcher		18.00	
		People of the Fire Suncatcher		14.00	
		People of the Fire Tote Bag		6.95	
		Seal Coffee Mugs		3.50	
		People of the Fire Coffee Mugs		3.50	
		Seal Patches		5.00	
		Decals		1.00	
		Seal Key Chains		4.00	
		People of the Fire Playing Cards		5.00	
		Suede Address Book w/seal		8.00	
		Suede Address Book w/seal small		4.00	
		Suede Photo Album		4.00	
		Suede Date Book		6.00	
		Suede Check Book		4.00	
		Beaded Earrings (various prices)			
		Beading Supplies (various prices)			

METHOD OF PAYMENT: ☐ Check or Money Order (Enclosed)

☐ MasterCard ☐ VISA

Card Number

Signature

Expiration Date

**POTAWATOMI TRIBAL
MUSEUM AND GIFT SHOP**

POTAWATOMI TRIBAL MUSEUM AND TRADING POST
1901 S. GORDON COOPER DRIVE
SHAWNEE, OK 74801

Esther Lowden

NAME _____

ADDRESS

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Daytime Phone () _____

(405) 275-3121 1901 S. Gordon Cooper Dr. Shawnee, OK 74801
1-800-657-7334

REGIONAL OFFICE REPORTS



Bill (White Eagle) Wilson and wife Virginia with Roco "Rocky" Baptist on right at Oregon office Open House



Gift items on display at Oregon regional office



Interior view of new Oregon Regional Office, taken prior to the Open House

New Oregon regional office holds successful open house

Borzho (From the new Oregon Regional Office),

I would like to thank all of the volunteers that helped make the open house such a huge success: Reggie Story, Becky Davidson, Tanya Kinison, Maxine and Joe Baptiste, Jason and Gary Kilby. And my special thanks to Bill (White Eagle) Wilson and his wife Virginia for coming and sharing information on the building of Indian regalia and flute construction. They also honored us with some beautiful Indian flute songs. And to our 'Cree' friend Luane for the beautiful wall hanging for the office. Some of our guests came from long distances, Mrs. Alma Reiton from Central Point, Oregon and her sister, Mrs. Velma Powers from Anderson, CA. They had some good ideas on some activities to get the members together.

A couple of years ago the wife and I flew back to Shawnee to attend the PowWow. We arrived a day early so we could look around and see everything. We were truly impressed with what we saw and the people we talked to. There was so much going on that you could not help but want to get involved and help do something, but living in Oregon as we do there was not much chance.

Now the chance to help has come and we welcome it. With the Regional Office out here, it will give all of us the chance to help and get involved. It would like to see us have a monthly meeting to pull the members out here closer together and keep them active in tribal affairs. We need all the volunteer help we can get to keep the office open and I welcome your suggestions on what we might do to accomplish this. For awhile I will keep the office open 4 hours a day, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., so come in or call me at 981-8422.

After 1 p.m. I will forward the calls to my home phone, so if there is anything you need, just call.

At our local office in Woodburn, we have three different books on the life and history of the Potawatomi Indians for sale, as well as T-shirts, caps, coffee mugs and other gift items to give to your Potawatomi friends and relatives. We also have a large collection of the HowNiKan newspapers, dating back to 1981 and Volume 2, that you are welcome to look through.

We have located a good local source for all types of supplies, beads, leather etc. We are trying to set up classes for bead work, flute making and playing, regalia planning and design, drum making and how to play, and dancing ("Swing and Sway the Potawatomi Way").

Everyone is welcome to drop by the office and see the video of the office and tribal grounds in Shawnee. We have pictures of the Fire Lake Golf Course, store and gas station, bingo hall, museum, gift shop, camp grounds, and PowWow Dancing.

We have addresses and phone numbers for anyone who needs help in the areas of rehabilitation (drugs and alcohol), health, dental, job training, and other needs.

Please answer your questionnaire, and mail them back with any ideas you may have and help us locate our lost members whose letters have come back to me.

I would like to give our thanks and appreciation to our business management team for a job very well done. These people have only our tribe's interest at heart and have proven it many times in the past by their superb accomplishments and deeds for the tribe — John Barrett, Bob Davis, Linda Capps, Hilton Melot, Carolyn Sullivan, Esther Lowden and all the rest of the people that make up their organization.

Looking forward to hearing from each one of you in the near future, and thanks for helping to make this office work.

Sincerely,

Rocky Baptiste

KANSAS CITY

Bourzho! from Kansas City. We are now three months old and are eager to get a few projects underway. Our opening was followed by the Regional Council held March 14. Our turnout was very good. We continue to grow every year. Keep it up! On a personal note, I was pleased and delighted to meet new-found relatives. A special greeting to the members of the Schroepfer-Hoferer clan.

I will be sending a mailer to each of you this month. Please take the time to read them, respond and return them. In doing so, YOU will help determine the needs and wants of this region and how this office can best meet those needs. An absentee ballot request will be included in the mailing. Exercise your power within the Tribe by voting. In doing so, you will let the Tribe know how it can best serve all its members.

We are going to put together a business directory for those of you who own and operate your own business. The Denver office originated the directory and has had a good response to it. The details will be sent along with the survey, ballot request and a letter from the office.

Mary Bledsoe and I are in the office from 9 until 1 Monday through Thursday and Saturday from 10 until 2. Please don't hesitate to give us a call. No question is too trivial! We learn through all of you. Even if you just want to say hello, I'm here. There will always be a Potawatomi voice on the other end.

Laura Daniels

PHOENIX

The Phoenix office is glad to hear from so many members. If you haven't called your regional office yet, please do so. We are in the office 9-1 Monday through Friday.

We welcome the new regional offices in Oregon and Kansas.

Good luck to Rocky and Laura.

Questionnaires have been sent to more tribal members in New Mexico. Please take a few moments to fill them out and send them back in.

The Potawatomi Tribe is a progressive tribe. Our Chairman and tribal leaders are trying to establish a solid financial base to fund the programs and services that our members need. As members of this tribe, it is our duty to be actively involved with the regional offices, to be knowledgeable about our ancestry, the culture and traditions of our noble and not so noble ancestors. If you want to know more about your heritage, call your regional office. We can help.

Thanks this month to Gene Lambert who helped with the final plans and invitations for the April picnic.

Volunteers are still needed. If you have a little extra time, please come by the office and we will get you started.

Belva Fincher

DALLAS

Our second quarter in existence finds the office actively involved in supporting and assisting tribal members. Word is spreading, responses are positive, involvement is growing. Among the things we've done this quarter are staying in touch with the other regional offices, arranged for tribal member Dr. Peggy Malone to speak to a gathering at the American Heritage Center for Native Americans, and developed a "telephone tree" for contacting tribal members.

We have also have begun monthly regional meetings on the first Saturday at our office. We serve refreshments and are greatly enjoying these gatherings. In February, we discussed ways to share our culture and history before going together to the Texas Kiowa Thia Pai Society Pow Wow. In March, we designated Molly Malone as Youth

Cultural Director and others were given separate assignments. We also discussed attending the tribal pow wow and June, including appropriate dress.

During this quarter, our office has also helped some Potawatomi-owned businesses apply for loans and we are finding ways to cut our own costs.

Kim Anderson

DENVER

Greetings from the Mile Hi City!

We are so pleased to announce that more and more of our members are discovering that we are here. It is always such a pleasure to meet and talk with you and help with such services as we can provide from this office.

We have mailed a Business Directory to all our Regional Members and hope it will be useful for future reference.

Many we have talked to indicate that they plan to attend the June Pow Wow in Shawnee, so it looks like our region will be well represented.

We are planning a pot-luck picnic the first part of June and will be contacting our members with the time and place. We hope to see a lot of you there. We would like to plan more family summer activities, so please let us know what you would like to have. For suggestions or information on the picnic, please call me at 455-0773.

Norma Whitley

STOCKTON

I'm in the process of setting up a pot-luck lunch in the bay area. I have volunteers for the event. One tribal member (Jennifer Porter) will help me contact local tribal members and set up a park for our pot-luck. This event is set for the first week in August. I feel that our pot-luck will be something I will be doing in other parts of the state.

Richard Wiles

Tulsa Regional Council

April 5, 1992



Chairman John Barrett honored Jean Clark of Derby, Kansas, the wisest (eldest) tribal member at the Tulsa council. She is 95 years.



Fanny Long of Napa, California, was the obvious winner for the tribal member who traveled farthest.



←

At left is Joanna Nichol of Bartlesville, Okla., who lived in California for 50 years before returning to her home state. Her maiden name is Pambogo, and her Potawatomi name is Wey Ott No Quah, which means the whirlpools in a flood. At right is the youngest tribal member present for the council, 4-month-old Brian Schencks, and his mother Sheryl of Chouteau, Oklahoma.

→



Business Committee Member Hilton Melot checks over the registration book before the Tulsa meeting.



Chairman Barrett and Cloy D. Parrish, right, discuss a recent HowNiKan article about Jacob and Sophia Johnson.

SAMPLE BALLOTS — 1992 TRIBAL ELECTION

OFFICIAL ABSENTEE BALLOT
TRIBAL ELECTION, JUNE 27, 1992
CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI
 PROPOSED BUDGET 1992-93
 LAND ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

LAND ACQUISITION	\$55,000.00
DEVELOPMENT:	
1. GROUND IMPROVEMENT AND RECREATION - All tribally-owned trust property including golf course and pow wow grounds, planting grass and trees, landscaping, grounds equipment, recreation shelters and soil and water conservation, construction of maintenance building and fencing.	\$160,000.00
2. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES - Costs relating to promotions and operation of Tribal Government, Personnel Costs, communications, audio and video equipment and other supplies and equipment.	\$55,000.00
3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - Any projects relating to enhancement of tribal businesses.	\$85,000.00
MAINTENANCE:	
1. Maintenance supplies and equipment, pump house repairs, and enlargement of parking lot.	\$50,000.00
TOTAL	\$405,000.00

Savings in any one line item may be utilized for expenses involved in either of the other two line items.

☐ YES ☐ NO

These are sample ballots for the annual Tribal Election set for June 27, 1992. Polls will be open at Tribal Headquarters from 7 a.m. until 2 p.m. Qualified voters who will not be in Shawnee that day may vote by absentee ballot if they have properly completed an application for absentee ballot (see Page 1) and returned it to the Election Commission by June 7, 1992.

OFFICIAL ABSENTEE BALLOT
TRIBAL ELECTION, JUNE 27, 1992
CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI
 PERCAPITA DISTRIBUTION

PERCAPITA DISTRIBUTION PROPOSITION

Percapita distribution by the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe shall take place when the net available cash on hand of the Tribe shall exceed \$200.00 per member. These payments shall be made in a minimum of \$200 increments. This distribution plan supercedes all other existing distribution enactments by the Tribe.

☐ YES, FOR THE PROPOSITION
☐ NO, AGAINST THE PROPOSITION

COMMITTEEMAN #1

☐ JERRY MOTLEY (UNOPPOSED)

OFFICIAL ABSENTEE BALLOT
TRIBAL ELECTION, JUNE 27, 1992
CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI

CHIEF JUSTICE

YES	NO	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	G. WILLIAM RICE

JUSTICES

YES	NO	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TRUMAN CARTER
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LINDA EPPERLY
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ALMON HENSON
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F. BROWNING PIPESTEM
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	REX THOMPSON
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LAWRENCE WAHPEPAH

OFFICIAL ABSENTEE BALLOT
TRIBAL ELECTION, JUNE 27, 1992
CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI
 NAME CHANGE

CHANGE OF NAME PROPOSITION

Shall the name of The Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma change the name of the Tribe to:

THE CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI INDIAN TRIBE
 Effective Date: January 1, 1993

☐ YES, FOR THE PROPOSITION
☐ NO, AGAINST THE PROPOSITION

OFFICIAL ABSENTEE BALLOT
TRIBAL ELECTION, JUNE 27, 1992
CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI

CHIEF JUDGE

YES	NO	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PHILIP D. LUJAN

JUDGES

YES	NO	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	GREGORY H. BIGLER
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STEPHEN LAMIRAND

EDUCATION NEWS

Un. of Oklahoma plans Native American writers conference

The University of Oklahoma College of Arts and Sciences is co-sponsoring with The Greenfield Review Literary Center a conference on Native American Writers.

The focal point of "Returning the Gift: A Project for North American Native Writers" will be a festival bringing together approximately 180 North American Native writers, including both young authors at the start of their careers and established authors already well-published, at the University of Oklahoma campus at Norman. This major event will be held July 7th-10th, 1992. One of the major missions of the Returning the Gift Project is to strengthen the role played by Native writing and Native writers in educating and providing positive role models for Native youth.

On June 21st, 1991, the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation of Morristown, New Jersey approved a grant of \$50,000 to the Greenfield Review Literary Center for "a project designed to bring native (American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut) literature into secondary schools across the country. The effort is part of a major project called Returning the Gift, in which American Indian writers around the country are preparing the Native American contribution in response to the 500th anniversary of the voyage of Christopher Columbus.

"It is our understanding that some of the anticipated outcomes of the festival are a strengthened role for native writing in the literary canons of North America, stronger coalitions of Native-based literary organizations, an encouragement of further Native literary traditions and, perhaps foremost, a reaffirmation of native identity with a strong emphasis on Native youth."

On July 9th, 1991 the W.K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Michigan provided a grant in the amount of \$165,000 "to involve Native American youth in a writing project to articulate social concerns, strengthen their social bonds and self-esteem, and develop model mini-projects to address concerns raised in their prose."

The W.K. Kellogg Foundation was established in 1930 to "help people help themselves." As a private grantmaking foundation, it provides seed money to organizations and institutions that have identified problems and have designed constructive action programs focused on the areas of youth; leadership; volunteerism and philanthropy; community-based, problem-focused health services; higher education; fo systems; ru...l

development; groundwater resources (in the Great Lakes area); and economic development (in Michigan). Programming priorities concentrate grants in the United States, Latin America and the Caribbean, and southern Africa.

The New York Times Foundation awarded \$10,000 for general operating support of the Returning the Gift Project.

On January 28th, the State Arts Council of Oklahoma awarded \$4,000 for an Educational Outreach component providing writers-in-residence at two high schools in Oklahoma. This component of the project to bring the traditions of native writing and contemporary Native literature to secondary school students and their teachers, especially those of Native American descent.

Dr. Joseph Bruchac, an Abenaki storyteller and editor and Chair of the Steering Committee for Returning the Gift, points out that social concerns and a sense of responsibility for coming generations has always been a major element of contemporary native literature. "there's no question that education is a great problem in this country today and perhaps no group is more in need of better education and stronger, more positive role models, than Native American youth. The suicide rate for our young people remains the highest of any Native people, in both the U.S. and Canada, have a long history of government-imposed educational systems meant to destroy Native cultural heritage and glorify western civilization in a totally unbalanced way. Such education made people feel confused about their identity, even ashamed of being Indian or Eskimo.

The idea of the artist being isolated from the people doesn't make sense to most Native American writers. That is one of the reasons why our project is called 'Returning the Gift.' The ability to write well, to tell stories or make poems, is regarded by us as a special gift. This festival, with its strong emphasis on the place Native writers can hold as mentors and educators, is one way of our returning the gift and keeping the balance. It is a means of giving back, as writers and as human beings, something useful to our communities, to our young people, and—through our long-standing concerns for the health of our environment—to our Mother Earth."

Such projects as the compilation and distribution (to American Indian and other interested schools) of a first-ever Directory of North American Native Writers, the involvement or a

large number of Native youth in the 1992 Festival in Norman, Oklahoma; the development of sample lesson plans using Native writing, and outreach programs in a number of schools around the nation, bringing Native American writers into classrooms, are among some of the ways Returning the Gift plans to accomplish its missions.

The Greenfield Review Literary Center is a 501 (c) 3 non-profit organization located in the Adirondack foothills of Greenfield Center, New York. Founded in 1969 and directed by Joseph and Carol Bruchac, it has regularly received funding support from the National Endowment for the Arts and the New York State Council on the Arts. It is devoted to contempo-

rary literature, especially multicultural writing, through a number of projects including publishing books, providing information about literature through a bi-monthly newsletter, and serving as the primary resources for information about publications written by American Indian writers through the Native American Authors Distribution Project.

Dean Rufus Fears of the College of Arts and Sciences has adopted the Returning the Gift Project as part of an effort to promote American Indian research and awareness at the University of Oklahoma. Phil Lujan, Director of the Institute of American Indian studies at OU, is the liaison for the project with the College of Arts and Sciences.

Barbara Hobson, a Comanche working on her Ph.D. in education, is the Project Coordinator working in the Returning the Gift office at the University.

Two earlier grants in support of the project totalling \$40,000 were awarded in 1990 and 1991 to The Greenfield Review Literary Center by the Bay Foundation. The Bay Foundation also underwrote, with the assistance of The Johnson foundation, a 1990 planning conference for Returning the Gift at the Wing-spread Conference Center in Wisconsin.

For further information contact Barbara Hobson, Project Coordinator, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK. 73019. Or phone (405) 325-2331 or 325-2324.

Several Indian Health Service scholarships available for Indian students in health studies

The Indian Health Service (IHS), Department of Health and Human Services, will be accepting applications for fiscal year (FY) 1992 Scholarship Cycle for three scholarship programs authorized by the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (Public Law 94-437) and its amendments. Awards made during this cycle will be for funding in 1992-1993. This will be the only scholarship cycle in 1992 for the following programs:

PREPARATORY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

This program provides financial assistance for Indian Students only to enroll in courses that will prepare them for acceptance into health profession schools.

In order for an applicant to be considered for preparatory funding during the FY 1992 Scholarship Cycle, he/she must be accepted by or enrolled in a college or university beginning Fall 1992 for one of the following priority career categories:

1. Prenursing — Preparatory to entry into BSN Programs only.
2. Premedical Technology — Preparatory to entry into a BS degree program in Medical Technology.
3. Prepharmacy — Preparatory to entry into a BS degree program in Pharmacy.
4. Preengineering — Preparatory to entry into a BS degree program in Engineering.
5. Presanitation — Preparatory to entry into a BS degree program in Sanitation.

6. Prephysical Therapy — Preparatory to entry into a BS degree program in Physical Therapy.

PREGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

This program provides financial assistance for Indian Students only to enroll in courses that will prepare them for acceptance into health profession schools.

In order for an applicant to be considered for pregraduate funding during the FY 1992 Scholarship Cycle, he/she must be enrolled or accepted for enrollment, in a bachelor degree program for one of the priority career categories:

1. Premedicine — Preparatory to entry into an accredited medical or osteopathic school.
2. Predentistry — Preparatory to entry into an accredited dental school.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

This program provides financial assistance for Indian Students only to enroll in health professions and allied health profession programs. For the Health Professions Scholarship Program there are service obligation and payback requirements that the recipient incurs upon acceptance of the scholarship funding.

In order for an applicant to be considered for health profession funding during the FY 1992 Scholarship Cycle, he/she must be enrolled or accepted for enrollment in a full-time study program leading to a degree in a health related professions school within the United States for one

of the priority health career categories:

BACHELORS OR ASSOCIATE ARTS/SCIENCE DEGREE

1. Nursing
2. Health Records
3. Dental Hygiene
4. Sonography
5. Parametric

BACHELORS DEGREE

1. Dietetics
2. Medical Technologist
3. Sanitarian
4. Physical Therapy
5. Pharmacy
6. Physician Assistant
7. Radiologic Technology
8. Engineering: Civil, Mechanical, or Environmental
9. Computer Science
10. Accounting

MASTERS

1. Chemical Dependency Counseling
2. Substance Abuse Services
3. Health Education
4. Medical Social Work
5. Nursing
6. Public (MPH)
7. Public Health Nutrition
8. Nurse Practitioner: R.N.A., C.N.M. and F.N.P.

Ph.D.

1. Clinical Psychology
2. Counseling Psychology
3. Professional (Allopathic and Osteopathic)
4. Dentistry
5. Medicine
6. Optometry

For additional program information and/or an application kit contact:

Jim Ingram, Area Scholarship Coordinator
Oklahoma City Area
Indian Health Service
3625 N.W. 56th
Five Corporate Plaza
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73112
405/945-6939

President George Bush lauds Native American contributions to history, culture of country

President Bush issued the following proclamation March 2 designating 1992 as the Year of the American Indian:

Half a millennium ago, when European explorers amazed their compatriots with stories of a New World, what they actually described was a land that had long been home to America's native peoples irrigated the desert, cultivating what land they could. Each tribe formed a thriving community with its own customs, traditions, and system of social order.

The contributions that Native Americans have made to our nation's history and culture are as numerous and varied as the tribes themselves. Over the years, they have added to their ancient wealth of art and folklore a rich legacy of service and achievement. Today we gratefully recall Native Americans who helped the early European settlers to survive in a strange new land; we salute the Navajo Code Talkers of World War II and all those Native Americans who have distinguished themselves in service to our country; and we remember those men and women of Indian descent — such as the great athlete, Jim Thorpe and our 31st Vice President, Charles Curtis — who have instilled pride in others by reaching the heights of their respective fields. We also celebrate, with special admiration and gratitude, another enduring legacy of Native Americans: their close attachment to the land and their exemplary stewardship of its natural resources. In virtually every realm of our national life, the contributions of America's original inhabitants and their descendants continue.

During 1992, we will honor this country's native peoples as vital participants in the history of the United States. This year gives us the opportunity to recognize the special place that Native Americans hold in our society, to affirm the right of Indian tribes to exist as sovereign entities, and to seek greater mutual understanding and trust. Therefore, we gratefully salute all American Indians, expressing our support for tribal self-determination and assisting with efforts to celebrate and preserve each tribe's unique cultural heritage.

The Congress, By Public Law 102-188, has designated as the "Year of the American Indian" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this year.

Now, therefore, I George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. I encourage Federal, State and local government officials, interested groups and organizations, and the people of the United States to observe this year with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

— George Bush



Literature from Oklahoma tourism office promotes Indian activities

(This column by HowNiKan editor Gloria Trotter first appeared in *The Tecumseh Countywide News*, of which she is editor and publisher. It is reprinted here because some of the information might be of interest to tribal members.)

By Gloria Trotter

A big packet of brightly-colored literature arrived in the mail recently. It's a package I always look forward to — the latest publications of the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department.

Several things were in the envelope, including a brochure listing special events across the state during the year. I passed along some of the pamphlets, but kept three of special interest to me. One is the 1992 "Lakes and Camping Guide," a fat little brochure that lists all the state's parks and resorts, and tells you what facilities are available at each.

This little handbook is the sort of thing I clutch to my heart. It's like the Volkswagen vans we used to own — just looking at it suggests cool lakes, shady trees and peaceful silence. Never mind that we haven't actually gone camping since we moved to Oklahoma. We still have a rusty Coleman stove, a couple of lanterns, one of those cute sets of nested cookware, and lots of other handy stuff like biodegradable toilet paper. Of course, we no longer have a tent. I think Wayne ran over the last one with the lawn mower.

But we have visited several of the state

parks and spent really great weekends in the cabins and lodges. I've told you about Robber's Cave, I know. We've also stayed in cabins at Arrowhead, Lake Murray and Tenkiller, and in the lodges at Texoma, Western Hills and Quartz Mountain.

We've seen a few other parks as well, and still have Roman Nose, Black Mesa and the Runestone at Heavener at the top of our wish list. When we finally go, this booklet will tell us where there are cabins, RV hookups, swimming, and even stuff we're not interested in such as golf.

The listing includes city, national and private campgrounds and parks as well as the state facilities. Often a little history and nearby points of interest are included in the description. There's no listing for Tecumseh, but under Shawnee it tells about the Expo Center and a mobile home park.

The biggest publication in the packet is the "1992 Vacation Guide." This is a full-color, full-sized magazine lists recreational and entertainment possibilities across the state during the coming year. The cover features a beautiful photograph of a Kiowa girl at Turner Falls, illustrating Gov. Walters' "Year of the Indian" theme. The governor's message stresses the history and rich culture of Oklahoma's American Indians, as well as "Native American" attractions such as lakes, scenery and outdoor recreational opportunities.

An Indian motif is used throughout the

magazine, as are phrases from the musical *Oklahoma!* Gorgeous photographs of various attractions, as well as quite a few advertisements, are scattered throughout. A large state map is tucked inside the back cover, and there are two pages of coupons good for motels and hotels, Frontier City and Whitewater, and the Cowboy Hall of Fame.

But my favorite is the new "Calendar of Indian Events," not only because it is a special interest of mine, but because I love the design of the brochure. There's a cream-colored teepee on a sort of mustard gold background, with the year "1992" and an Indian and horse in crimson red. "Year of the Indian" is in black type, and the effect is quite stunning. The Indian and horse are drawn primitive style, as are other art elements throughout the brochure.

This particular brochure will be a big hit with tourists. Our Native American culture is our biggest tourist draw, you know, and it isn't always easy to figure out what to go see when you come here for the first time. One panel of the brochure gives some background, from Coronado to the formation of Oklahoma and Indian Territories to statehood. Another briefly outlines "pow wow protocol" for those visitors who are interested in observing and even dancing at one of these events. After that comes a list, with keyed map, of Oklahoma-based tribal headquarters — all 37 of them!

That panel points out that the latest census figures show the state's Indian population at 252,430, the largest in the country. "Some 67 different Indian tribes have lived in Oklahoma throughout the years," it says. Of course, we have three tribal headquarters in our county — Absentee Shawnee, Citizen Band Potawatomi and Kickapoo. The Potawatomi Museum and Gift Shop on Gordon Cooper Drive is among the "Indian Attractions" listed in the brochure. Inside is a lengthy list of Indian events, including the Potawatomi Pow Wow in late June; a list of art galleries and gift shops which strangely does not list the Potawatomi facility but has Kelly Haney's gallery listed in Seminole (it moved to Shawnee last year). There is also a list of all 30 Indian bingo halls, including the Potawatomi hall on Hardesty Road and the Absentee Shawnees' Thunderbird hall just over the Cleveland County line on Hwy. 9.

This would be an especially good item to send to friends and relatives planning a trip to Oklahoma this year. These publications are available by writing the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department, Division of Travel and Tourism, P. O. Box 60789, Oklahoma City, OK 73146, or by calling 1-800-652-06552. This is a case of your tax dollars at work in the best sense — promoting what is positive about our state in a useful and attractive package.

19th ANNUAL CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI

POW-WOW

JUNE 25, 26, 27, 28, 1992

POTAWATOMI TRIBAL GROUNDS - SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA

THURSDAY — JUNE 25
NATIVE AMERICAN SHOW CASE
7:00 P.M. - 11:00 P.M.

DOC TATE NEVAQUAYALAWTON, OKLA.
APACHE FIRE DANCERSFT. SILL, OKLA.
ZUNI RAINBOW DANCERSZUNI, NEW MEXICO
AZTEC TRADITIONAL DANCERS ..SAN FRANCISCO, CA.
OKLAHOMA STOMP DANCE GROUPOKLA.

FRIDAY - SATURDAY - SUNDAY
JUNE 26, 27, 28
COMPETITION POW-WOW
Point System In Effect

~~~~~ GRAND ENTRY TIMES

FRIDAY8:00 P.M.
SATURDAY6:30 P.M.
SUNDAY5:00 P.M.

CONTEST CATEGORIES

SR. MEN	SR. LADIES	JR. GIRLS	JR. BOYS
STRAIGHT - FANCY	CLOTH - JINGLE	CLOTH - BUCKSKIN	STRAIGHT - FANCY
TRADITIONAL - GRASS	BUCKSKIN - FANCY	FANCY	TRADITIONAL
1st\$1500.00	1st\$1000.00	1st\$500.00	1st\$500.00
2nd900.00	2nd700.00	2nd300.00	2nd300.00
3rd600.00	3rd400.00	3rd200.00	3rd200.00
4th400.00	4th200.00	4th100.00	4th100.00
FRIDAY JUNE 26 TINY TOT CONTEST BOYS AND GIRLS 6 YEARS AND UNDER			

HEAD STAFF

Tribal PrincessDEBBIE WHITEMAN

Master of CeremoniesRANDLETT EDMONDS, JR.-San Diego, CA.
Master of CeremoniesWALLACE COFFEY - Lawton, OK.

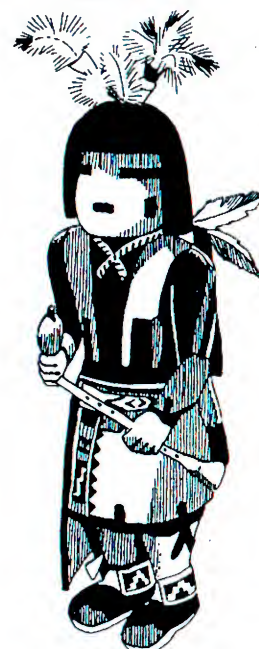
Host Southern DrumGREY EYES,-Oklahoma City, OK.
Host Northern DrumBLACKBIRD - Norman, OK.
Head Man DancerCHARLES DRU - Lawton, OK.
Head Lady DancerJACQUELINE WHITEBUFFALO-Carnegie, OK.
Co-HostOKLA. INTER-TRIBAL VETERANS-EI Reno, OK.
Head JudgeJAMES POWELL-Seminole, OK.
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FRIDAY6:00-8:00 P.M.
SATURDAY2:00-5:00 P.M.
SUNDAY1:00-4:00 P.M.

GAMING NEWS

Senate committee hears testimony on gaming regulations

(From *The Lakota Times*, March 25, 1992) — The showdown over gaming continues. The latest battle lines are drawn on whether states can be sued for failure to negotiate compacts with tribes. The Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs heard disparate testimony from state officials and tribal leaders on whether the 1988 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act binds state governments to the negotiations process at an oversight hearing March 18.

Tribal leaders, again last to testify in an emptied hearing room before a lone chairman, said an increasing number of states are circumventing the gaming act by invoking the 11th Amendment to the U.S. constitution.

It prohibits suits against states unless states consent to be sued. To date, there are six court cases filed over the issue.

Allegations of organized criminal infiltration of Indian gaming was not revisited as Justice Department and Federal Bureau of Investigation officials firmly laid the issue to rest.

"The perception in the media and elsewhere that Indian gaming operations are rife with serious criminality does not stand up under close examination," said Paul Maloney, justice department senior counsel.

"There has not been a widespread or successful effort by organized crime to infiltrate Indian gaming operations," he reiterated.

Sen. Harry Reid, R-Nev., who led the organized crime allegations at the last hearing, tried once to assert a lack of investigation manpower, citing a force of only 50 FBI agents to oversee tribal gaming.

James Moody, FBI representative, said 800 field agents were "sufficient manpower" to supplement those assigned to Indian country.

New Mexico Gov. Bruce King said his administration takes the position that the 11th Amendment bars suits against states. The Mescalero Apache Tribe has sued the state for failure to negotiate a compact.

The governor, speaking on behalf of the Western Governors Association, also voiced concern about a recent Wisconsin federal district court decision which held that a state must negotiate for all Class III gaming under the gaming act, if some form of Class III gaming is permitted in the state. The test in this case is whether a state's public policy toward gaming is prohibitory or regulatory.

Gov. King said final regulations from the National Indian Gaming Commission as to

gaming classification will help the negotiations process.

Anthony Hope, commission chairman, has indicated that the final regulations will classify all electronic gambling devices as Class III, thus requiring a state compact.

However, Mr. Hope said the gaming act would be undermined if the 11th Amendment proves to be a bar to tribal suits against states and state officials.

"The tribes will be left without a remedy," Mr. Hope asserted.

New Mexico has not approved any state-tribal compacts and does not, by statute, prohibit casino gaming.

Sen. Pet Domenici, R-N.M., said Gov. King was sued because he didn't enter into an agreement with the Mescalero Apache Tribe, not because he failed to negotiate.

Strategy to stymie tribes?

Tribal leaders contend that the 11th Amendment argument raised by the states is a legal strategy to dodge the requirements of the gaming act and to extend the legal process in hopes that tribes will not be able to afford to stay in court.

"The Turtle Mountain tribe has spent in excess of \$80,000 trying to obtain a compact with the state of North Dakota," said Twila Martin Kekahbah, Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa chairwoman.

The tribe followed the provisions of the gaming act but the state refused to discuss a compact which included the video machines that the tribe had been operating since the early 1980s, Ms. Kekahbah said.

"North Dakota and numerous other states have chosen to blatantly violate the agreement that they made when the IGRA was enacted. They know that we are powerless to hold them to the intent of the act and they are taking advantage of it," she declared.

Dale Phillips, Cocopah tribal chairman, agreed.

"More than three years have now passed and we still have no compact. We have tried our best to comply with the law but we are frustrated by the state of Arizona's failure to work with us," he said.

Mr. Phillips said Arizona claims that casino gaming is not allowed in the state. He produced newspaper picture of players, including a congressman's wife and a member of the attorney general's staff, at craps tables at a charity fund-raiser in a Phoenix country club. Other pictures showed people playing roulette and slot machines at fund-raising events.

"It's clear to me what they are really saying is, 'We'll let fancy charities raise money through

gambling, but we're not going to let Indian tribes do the same thing,'" he said.

Mr. Phillips also documented a letter from the state Attorney General Grant Woods urging state Republican Party officials to help him stop tribal gaming.

"I hope I can call on your assistance to spread a message that Arizona does not want or need gaming on our Indian reservations ..." Mr. Woods wrote.

Tribes blast commission

Tribal leaders accused the Indian gaming commission of subverting the intent of the gaming act with respect to promoting tribal economic development and "strong tribal governments."

"I am appalled by Mr. Hope's constant denial that the role of the commission is not similar to that of any other other agencies which deliver services an programs to tribes," said Ms. Kekahbah.

The commission "has chosen to utilize the most draconian and blatantly anti-tribal interpretation of the act possible in drafting its proposed regulations," she

declared.

Most tribal leaders take issue with the commission's designation of all electronic gaming devices as Class III and requiring a state compact.

Electronic pull-tab machines, tribes argue, are technologic aids to the paper version because players are pitted against each other in a finite pool.

"What in the world is an electronic, computer or other technologic aid if it is not a 'machine' used in connection with gambling?" Ms. Kekahbah asked.

"The only parties who are supporting these proposed regulations are the states and the multi-million dollar gaming interests," Ms. Kekahbah said.

"We are powerless. We need the income our gaming enterprises generate to operate our most basic programs," he said.

Tribal leaders were unanimous in the positive economic effects gaming has had on their reservations but voiced apprehension that it might end.

Mathew Dick, Colville Confederated Tribes councilman, said the commission's actions and the

tribes' difficulties with the state of Washington, will preclude the goals of the gaming act from being realized.

"Tribes' economic opportunities become severely restricted," said Mr. Dick in reference to the proposed regulations defining Classes II and III games.

He said he understands the concern regarding proliferation of Class III machines, but "that does not justify defining allowable Class II games so restrictively as to violate the intent of Congress."

"We are now faced with the untenable position of having to litigate the state's refusal to negotiate before we can capitalize on those opportunities that congress clearly intended when passing the act," he said.

Ms. Kekahbah said, "The commission has insured that the tribes will not benefit; that they will be driven out of any economically productive gaming business and the ability to provide services to their people."

"The 'haves' will continue to have and the 'havenots' will continue to do without."

Casino games illegal in Oklahoma, regs say

(From *The Daily Oklahoman*, April 10, 1992) — Casino games played like bingo will clearly be illegal in Oklahoma due to Indian gambling regulations published nationally Thursday.

Under the final regulations, games that mix bingo with craps, roulette, blackjack and poker cannot be played without a compact agreement between the state and the tribes, said Michael Cox, general counsel of the National Indian Gaming Commission.

States are required by federal law to negotiate in good faith with the tribes for kinds of gambling the tribes may conduct.

Poker, roulette, blackjack and craps are illegal under Oklahoma law and thus the tribes and the state cannot legally negotiate for those games, said Robert Nance, tribal negotiator for Gov. David Walters.

Some Oklahoma tribes have been playing casino games under the auspices of bingo at its bingo halls. The tribes have argued that games, such as bingo-jack, were allowed under federal law because they were similar to bingo.

"We're saying no, it's not OK," Cox said. "It's not a game similar to bingo."

The National Indian Gam-

ing Commission's final, and much-debated, regulations were published in the federal register Thursday, Cox said. The regulations become law in 30 days, he said.

Thunderbird Entertainment Center, 20 miles east of Norman, has been the subject of controversy for its casino-style games. The Absentee Shawnee Tribe contracts with a management company to operate the gambling facility.

Dwayne Hughes, tribal operations manager for the Absentee Shawnee Tribe, said Thursday that tribal officials had not seen the commission's regulations.

But Thunderbird would stop playing games that would now be illegal under the regulations, Hughes said.

However, the tribe is still attempting to negotiate with state officials for the right to conduct its casino-like games, he said.

Twenty Oklahoma tribes have asked to be allowed to play casino games, Nance said. Nance said he has asked the tribes to submit any evidence that casino games would be legal in Oklahoma.

Some of the tribes claim since Oklahoma allows pari-mutuel horse racing, then under federal law the state must negotiate for all forms of gambling with the tribes.

"They say it's like being a little bit pregnant," Nance said.

Nance said his research of the law shows that the tribes could conduct horse racing and some forms of lottery in Oklahoma. Indian tribes in seven other states have sued for the right to play casino games, Cox said.

"To be honest with you, we're most likely going to be sued over these rules," Cox said.

The U.S. Attorney's office in Oklahoma City has said that it's been reluctant to take any action against the tribes until the regulations were issued. U.S. Attorney Tim Leonard said Thursday that he wanted to review the commission's regulations before making any comment.

Gov. David Walters told reporters Thursday that he expects the tribes in Oklahoma to sue.

Tribal negotiations "continues to be a very complicated, involved process that I would be surprised if we don't wind up in federal court over," Walters said.

Walters said 20,000 postcards from Indian gaming patrons wanting him to expand the criteria "would be of no other influence to us than to remind us that it's a very important issue."

Toy industry places new, positive focus on ethnic toys

By Jo Ann Webb

Smithsonian News Service

Meet Shani and her friends Asha and Nichelle. With skin tones ranging from light brown to mahogany and fashions that feature warm spice tones and ethnic print fabrics, these dolls were designed by Mattel to "reflect the natural beauty of African American women." While blonde, blue-eyed Barbies and Kens may be here to stay, so are Shani, Asha and Nichelle.

Today, more and more manufacturers are answering the call for products that teach children not only about themselves, but about the diverse cultures with which they live.

"The whole issue of ethnic toys has exploded in the last 15 years," says Fath Ruffins, historian at the Archives Center of the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C. "It's affected children's literature, television programs and the way advertisers market their products to parents." Ruffins, who is currently researching ethnic imagery in the commercial market, plans to use her findings for an exhibition and book project in 1995.

Toys can tell us a great deal about changing cultural attitudes, Ruffins adds. Advertisers in the late 19th century through the mid-20th century used images that were already recognizable in society. "Toy makers were often expressing the norms of the times," she explains.

Prior to the Civil War, there were few commercial toys. As America industrialized after the war, toys were mass-produced. The boom in the toy industry coincided with a period in American history when there was massive immigration. "This influx of immigrants created racial fears among Anglo-Americans and other American-born people," says Pamela Nelson, curator at the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies in Philadelphia.

The poor and less-educated became prime targets for racial hatred. African Americans, Asian Americans and many immigrant groups new to the United States were grossly caricatured in toys. One example was the "Reclining Chinaman," a mechanical bank

produced in 1882 that featured a smiling Chinese man lying against a log and holding playing cards in one hand. At the base of the log was a rat, a reference to the notion that rats were rumored to have been eaten by Chinese immigrants. When a lever was pressed, a penny fell from the man's hip into the bank while his hands moved to reveal that all the cards were aces.

"At the time it was produced, 'Reclining Chinaman' reinforced the image of the Chinese as crafty tricksters who cheated American working men out of jobs by accepting lower wages and an inferior standard of living," Nelson writes in *Ethnic Images in Toys and Games*, a catalog to the exhibition of the same name, which she curated in 1990 and is now traveling.

Despite the continuation of negative portrayals, there was a definite shift in how toys depicted ethnicity, beginning in the 1920s. This change in cultural attitudes toward ethnic groups was a combination of many factors, according to Ruffins. Movie-going became a popular form of public entertainment. Advertisers felt that once people saw more realistic images, they would want those images in the products they purchased, including toys, she explains.

Nelson offers another explanation as to why toys and dolls became more realistic: "Cultural attitudes toward ethnic groups apparently softened as World War I and the passage of extremely restrictive laws brought massive immigration to an end by 1924. Rather than attacking and degrading groups, toys encouraged assimilation and supported token positive expressions of ethnicity."

There were, however, some exceptions. In 1924, a major retail chain advertised a wind-up toy called "Chicken Snatcher." The ad read: "When the strong spring motor is wound up, the scared negro shuffles along with a chicken dangling in his hand and a dog hanging on the seat of his pants. Very funny action toy which will delight the kiddies."

From the mid-1940s to the mid-1960s, the toy industry underwent another major shift. The trend in toys was white, non-

ethnic images. "Americans were into the 'melting-pot' syndrome," Nelson says. Dolls, for example, were mostly blonde and blue-eyed. "This era could have been damaging for an ethnic child because, typically, a child's doll is an extension of herself or himself."

"Children do not have the experience to understand the difference between a realistic image and an unrealistic one," Nelson adds. "Whatever they see in their toys, they accept as being real. Through the process of play, they act out life as they see it."

"People don't understand that toys that have negative images can really be damaging to young people," says Dr. JoAllyn Archambault, director of the Native American Indian Program in the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History. "Children playact, in part, to learn how to become adults."

American Indians are the only racial group that today consistently appears in a negative light in large toy-manufacturing lines, says Archambault, who has been collecting stereotypical toys for the last 20 years. A lot of American Indian toys still depict seminaked figures living in teepees, she pint out.

"These stereotypes freeze, in the minds of children, images of American Indians as racial groups that still live in a pristine past unaffected and unchanged by the 20th century," she says, adding that it's important for children to understand that American Indians today live in houses, drive cars and shop in department stores.

The Civil Rights movement of the 1960s created many changes in American society, including changes in the toy industry. Manufacturers realized that African Americans, other people of color and society in general would no longer tolerate overtly negative images. Out of necessity, manufacturers began increasing their supply of positive ethnic toys.

During the late 1960s, Mattel's black Barbie dolls began to show up in stores, along with black GI Joes. The Barbie line was expanded to include Asian American and Hispanic dolls and GI Joe was given a "rainbow coalition" of fighters.



JoAllyn Archambault, the director of the Native American Indian Program at the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History, shows off her collection of toys and dolls that portray American Indians negatively. She has been collecting these objects for 20 years.

The ethnic market is extremely lucrative, Donna Gibbs, director of media relations at Mattel, says. In 1990, when the company launched an advertising campaign geared specifically at African American mothers, it watched sales double. "That proved to us the economic viability of the African American market." The company introduced Shani, Asha and Nichelle in 1991.

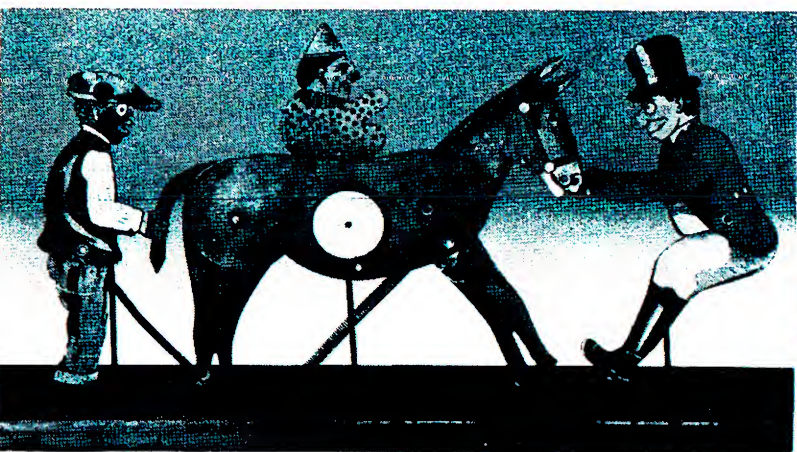
Companies devoted solely to making toys for a particular ethnic group are springing up all over the country. In 1985, Yvonne Rubie, founder of Golden Ribbon Playthings, a black-owned company in Queens, N.Y., popularized "Huggy Bear," a mass-produced, mass-marketed black doll. Cynthia's Toys and Games, owned and operated by Cynthia Whitfield, opened about seven years ago for the sole purpose of providing multicultural toys, none of which promote violence in any way.

According to Whitfield, a professor of child psychology at Merritt College in Oakland, Calif., there was a need to fill a gap that left children of color without positive images. "Without positive images," Whitfield

says, "the child has no way of validating his or her existence." Because children neither understand nor comprehend how they fit into their environment, positive images in toys help them learn, she adds.

Positive imagery was important enough to Mel Whitfield and his wife, Loretta, founders of Washington, D.C.-based Lomel Enterprises, that they spent seven years researching and developing Baby Whitney, an African American doll. The Whitfields (who are not related to Cynthia Whitfield) even hired an African art historian to design the doll's face, which is based on a fertility doll in West Africa. The doll, which sold out in 1991, has taken the commercial market by storm, inspiring T-shirts, notecards and a calendar.

The toy market has come a long way. According to Black Enterprise magazine, the spending power of ethnic groups has reached an all-time high. Consequently, children of all color are reaping the benefits. Toy companies are being forced to meet the demands of the market. "You need to give children a sense of self," Cynthia Whitfield says. "Once you love yourself, you open up to many things."



Between the 1940s and the 1960s, the overall trend in toys was white, non-ethnic images, such as the doll shown in the 1942 photo at left. The center photo shows 1918 Donkey Shooting Game, where the object was to hit the bull's eye, which caused the donkey to rear, kick his hind legs and kick the black caricature, making him a



victim of abuse that appeared to be acceptable. At right are Snoopy and a Smurf in headdresses, items that are often sacred in Native American cultures, which shows that modern-day toy manufacturers continue to create Indian images that have little to do with the way Native Americans live today.



STATE NEWS

Oklahoma Legislature wrestles with cigarette tax bill

(From *The Muskogee Nation News*, March 1992) — Citing a U.S. Supreme Court ruling making cigarettes sold to non-tribal members taxable, the state House of Representatives passed a bill which Oklahoma Indians believe violates tribal sovereignty.

House Bill 1979, authored by representative Jim Isaac, D-Midwest City, would give the Oklahoma Tax Commission permission to collect state taxes from Indian smokeshops which sell cigarettes to non-tribal members. It would require smokeshop retailers to buy stamped cigarettes from Oklahoma wholesalers. It allows the tax commission to confiscate "contraband cigarettes," or unstamped cigarettes being transported to Indian smokeshops. It also stipulates tribal smokeshops must register with the commission in order to sell stamped cigarettes.

After passing two amendments to the legislation, the bill was passed to the Senate on a 55-39 vote.

The amendments eliminated a provision for law enforcement agencies and the OTC to split the revenue collected from confiscated cigarettes and several sections of the proposal were removed, weakening the bill.

The amendments were sponsored by Tulsa Rep. Don Ross, who claims Creek and Cherokee heritage, and Norman representative Carolyn Thompson. Both passed with significant margins.

Last year's high court ruling in the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe case supported the commission's authority to collect taxes on sales to non-tribal smokeshop patrons. The ruling however, didn't provide provisions for collection. Isaac was motivated to author the bill as a means for the commission to collect the taxes, which he believes are owed the state.

"The Supreme Court, in my opinion, and the state tax commission states that we have a right to do what this bill says," Isaac told the House.

The state tax commission estimates the state could realize \$10.1 million in additional cigarette and sales tax revenue.

Responding to a question by Rep. Danny Williams, D-Seminole, Isaac said he did not consult Indian tribes before writing HB 1979.

"What is there to negotiate?" Isaac asked.

Rep. Walt Roberts, D-McAlester, questioned Isaac as to how much monies tribes would be losing to taxation.

"There's no way of knowing

that," Isaac said.

He asked Isaac if he was aware of the devastating effect the loss of money will have on tribal social programs.

"What will the state have to spend if Indians have to leave inadequate tribal services in order to replace the social programs you are going to destroy by placement of this law?" asked Robert.

"What if the Creek tribe says 'the heck with you, we're not going to do it.' Could they buy from wholesalers out of state and sell with stamps not affixed?" questioned Rep. M.C. Liest, D-Morris.

"Yes, but they would be in jeopardy of breaking state law," Isaac replied.

Isaac assured representatives the bill would not give the state tax commission authority to enter upon restricted Indian land. Opposing representatives however, repeatedly referred to tribal sovereignty as defense against Isaac's bill.

Rep. Bart Bates, D-Boswell questioned the state's ability to enforce such a law without going on Indian land.

"Is (Isaac) going to stand by the gate and look into everyone's pocket to see if he has a card in his pocket?"

Isaac told representatives

Indian smokeshops would have to comply with proposed legislation, or be in violation of the law.

The state gives tax breaks to the oil industry, farmers, and other industries and is considering a tax break on pari-mutuel racing, Rep. Kevin Cox, D-Oklahoma City, said.

"Why can't we give the Indian a tax break?" questioned Cox.

Rep. Bill Settle, D-Muskogee, an enrolled Creek tribal member, said, "We do not treat other sovereign nations in this manner."

"This has happened too often in the past."

Isaac chided Settle for voting, saying Settle's tribal membership is a conflict of interest.

"If every lawmaker with Indian blood was asked not to vote, we probably would not have a quorum," responded Settle, eliciting laughter from the gallery of over 300 Indians.

"We've had enough government intervention and you can ask any Native American in this

state — they don't want any more. Think about the dangerous precedent you're setting by involving the state in independent sovereign nations," Roberts said.

Isaac believes these taxes are owed to the people of Oklahoma and said when a lack of state funds causes elders to be kicked out of nursing homes and children to be denied nutritional programs, "tell them the lack of money is due to Indian sovereignty."

Isaac vocalized fears of Indian sovereignty enabling Native Americans to overtake the state.

Pointing to the gallery of Indian spectators and protestors, Isaac said, "You can look at them right here, because they're the ones you're going to be answering to because they're going to buy everything in the state of Oklahoma and not pay any tax for it, and you'll be serving them instead of the people of Oklahoma."



Linda Capps, vice chairman of Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe Business Committee, was among women Indian leaders honored at the Capitol recently.

Seminole Tribe considers hospital purchase

(From COKV TVLVME, February 1992) — Last month, Wewoka city officials and Seminole tribal leaders exchanged ideas of a possible purchase or lease agreement on the former Wewoka hospital facility.

City officials met with Principal Chief Jerry Haney and other tribal directors to discuss and tour the vacant hospital building to determine if the tribe could utilize such a facility. During the meeting Chief Haney informed the group any negotiations on the facility would have to be approved by the General Council. He also mentioned that reopening the hospital to serve both the community and area Indians was highly unlikely.

He explained Wewoka is situated between two existing IHS (Indian Health Service) hospitals, Creek Nation Hospital in Okemah and the Carl Albert Hospital in Ada, (the IHS limits hospital service areas to a 50 mile radius) and any plans to open a tribal hospital in the Wewoka area is not probable. Chief Haney did express his idea of expanding the existing Indian health clinic to contain an emergency medical station that would serve area Indians.

The meeting continued as city council members and tribal leaders toured the hospital and the surrounding structures. During the tour Leon Greenwood, Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program Director, suggested his program could use a portion of the building (eight rooms) for sheltering abused women and children. The rooms could also serve as shelter for clients needing daily counseling.

After the tour City Manager G. McElroy mentioned to tribal officials that a meeting was scheduled for the same evening. The purchase or lease of the hospital would be one of the topics for discussion. Chief Haney recommended that City councilmen submit a purchase price of the facility for submission to the Seminole General Council for review.

In the city council meeting a lengthy discussion was held on

the proposed purchase of the hospital but no final decision was reached.

The tribe plans to meet with city officials again to further discuss the sale of the building. After discussions another special city council meeting will be set to determine a price, with the final outcome being determined by a vote of city citizens.

(The Wewoka Public hospital, erected in 1967, closed its doors in 1990 due to financial problems occurring over a period of several years. The rising cost of medical and operational expenses combined with delinquent medical assistance payments, left the city no alternative but to shut down the facility. Since closing two years ago the former hospital still remains fully intact with much of the equipment left in good condition with the exception of a boiler used to heat the building.)

Support Your HowNiKan!

Women Indian leaders honored by Women in Oklahoma Senate

In observance of Women's History Month, two Indian women, both having previously served as Principal Chief of the Sac & Fox Nation, were the special guests for a ceremony to honor "Indian Women in Oklahoma Tribal Government."

Mary F. McCormick and Dora S. Young, sisters, were among the 103 Indian women to receive a citation of recognition for currently serving as an elected official in tribal government. The ceremony, sponsored by the Women of the Oklahoma Senate, Senator E. Kelly Haney, and the Oklahoma Indian Affairs Commission, was held Monday, March 30, in the Blue Room of the State Capitol.

Many of the women hold top political positions in their tribes such as: Cherokee Principal Chief, Wilma Mankiller; Fort Sill Apache Chairman, Mildred Cleghorn; Otoe-Missouria Chairman, Della Warrior; Kaw Nation Chairman, Wanda Stone; and Tonkawa President Virginia Combrink.

In some tribes, women make up the majority of business committees and tribal councils. Thirty-six separate and distinct federally recognized tribal governments are resident to the state. With an American Indian population of 252,420, Oklahoma has the highest Indian population of any state in the nation. This figure comprises 8% of the total state population.

NATIONAL NEWS

Former powerful tribal leader now spends days in jail

WINDOW ROCK, ARIZ. (NANS) — A decade ago, Peter MacDonald was the most powerful tribal leader in America. As chairman of the Navajo nation, MacDonald was courted and befriended by presidents, members of Congress, entertainers and corporate chiefs.

Now the former leader spends weekends in a tribal jail in Tuba City, Ariz. This is how he is serving a six-year tribal sentence for illegal actions while the leader of the Navajo nation. Charges include voting fraud, accepting bribes and profiting from the sale of the Big Boquillas Ranch to the Navajo tribe.

Next month, MacDonald, 64, will begin two federal trials that could determine the rest of his life. If he is convicted, MacDonald could spend decades in prison. The first trial focuses on allegations that MacDonald profited from a technology company that did business with his administration. In exchange for contracts, MacDonald allegedly received kickbacks in stock from the company. MacDonald's son, Peter Jr., and several other defendants have already pleaded guilty in that case and MacDonald will be the lone defendant. It is scheduled to be heard in Prescott, Ariz., in mid-April.

The second trial focuses on MacDonald's role in the bloody 1989 riot at a Navajo tribal office. Federal prosecutors say it was little more than an attempted coup d'état by MacDonald and his supporters. The trial will be large and is expected to be split into several separate actions. Three people have plea-bargained with the government and there are other negotiations. The trial is scheduled for April 15, but most expect the case to be continued.

Navajos remain divided about the legacy of MacDonald and the federal government's prosecution of him. But nearly every Navajo winces when recalling the day of violence in July 1989. That was the terrible day when Navajos killed Navajos.

The Navajo government went through a major transformation five months before the riot. The Tribal Council had suspended MacDonald as chairman in February after evidence of corruption surfaced at the U.S. Senate investigation on Indian affairs in Washington. The issue was not closed, however; MacDonald supporters argued that he was still chairman and the allegations made in Washington were just allegations. These MacDonald supporters wanted nothing less than MacDonald restored to his office.

The day of the riot itself began

at a dusty house outside of Window Rock, Arizona. Dozens of supporters gathered early the morning of July 20 and heard passionate pleas to return MacDonald to office. "We can be the leaders again!" one said.

About 5 p.m., some 50 people located into cars and trucks and drove to a tribal administration building in Window Rock. They were there to protest the interim government and demand MacDonald's return. The crowd quickly grew to about 150 people.

Navajo police Lt. Daniel Hawkins arrived a half-hour later and asked if the protest would be peaceful.

But Willie Keeto Jr., one of the protest leaders, placed Lt. Hawkins under "citizen's arrest." Keeto admitted that his "security force" was only armed with clubs. The authority for the arrest was a document signed by MacDonald calling for the "orderly restoration" of the Navajo government.

The orderly restoration turned into a riot.

Lt. Hawkins tried to return to his police car. But the crowd attacked him, stripping him of his service revolver. A few minutes later, the crowd surrounded a second police car.

After that, witnesses said, "it was a crowd out of control."

According to tribal police reports, when one demonstrator fired on police, Sgt. Daniel Lee returned fire. Sgt. Lee was wounded by gunfire. Demonstrators James Dickson and Arnold Begay were dead. Eleven others were wounded, either by gunfire or from blows from clubs. It remains unclear who shot and killed Dickson and Begay.

"At first there was shock, followed by great sorrow," said Duane Beyal, spokesman for current Navajo President Peterson Zah. "Shock, that normally reserved people would result to violence. Sorrow, that for a purely political argument, people would die. It just didn't make sense."

"I saw the video tape and I just don't believe my eyes," Beyal said. "I saw elderly Navajos chasing armed Navajo police officers. My personal opinion is that it shows the power of Peter MacDonald."

Although Peter MacDonald was not at the riot, he tells a different story of the whole affair. At a news conference on the morning after, MacDonald compared the riot to the massacre at Tiananmen Square in Beijing.

"Innocent, armless protesters were confronted by armed policemen who opened fire on the crowd," MacDonald said. "It was one of the worst episodes of the Navajo Nation. They were

victims of a harsh, brutal attack."

MacDonald and 30 other defendants will go on trial for their role in the riot. Federal prosecutors have said the defendants will be broken up into four or five smaller groups for trial. Charges range from conspiracy to overthrow the Navajo government to burglary. At least three defendants have pleaded guilty and are expected to testify — and the government has made similar plea-bargain offers to other defendants.

Celebrity art show to benefit Indian museum

The committee of Washington Artworks will host a celebrity art show and auction to benefit the new national Museum of the American Indian of the Smithsonian Institution.

The benefit will take place on Monday, June 15, 6:30 p.m., at the Andrew Mellon Auditorium, 1301 Constitution Avenue in Washington, D.C.

The art show will consist of original works of art produced by Members of the 102nd Congress, movie and television personalities and other nationally recognized celebrities. Participants will have the opportunity to bid on these celebrity art pieces, with all proceeds going to support the National Museum of the American Indian.

"We've been delighted by the generous response of the political community who have put forth their support in a bipartisan spirit to benefit the Smithsonian Institution's newest museum," said Cong. Glenn English, who with his wife Jan is a co-chair of the art auction.

Cong. and Mrs. Bill K. Brewster, Cong. Mickey Edwards, Sen. and Mrs. David Boren and Sen. and Mrs. Don Nickles are members of the event committee.

Created in 1989 through an act of Congress, the National Museum of the American of the Smithsonian Institution is the first national museum devoted exclusively to the lives and cultures of the native peoples of the Western Hemisphere. The museum will be constructed later this decade on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. and an exhibition and education facility will open in early 1994 at the old U.S. Custom House in New York City.

As part of the legislation establishing the new museum, it was mandated that one-third of the construction funds for the museum's facility in Washington, D.C., be raised from non-federal sources. The cost of construction

has been estimated at \$106 million, meaning that the Smithsonian's share will total at least \$35 million.

Washington Artworks is a volunteer committee comprised mostly of Congressional spouses who participate in weekly art lessons taught by local artist Pat Hutchens. Expanded for the purpose of soliciting national support for the National Museum of the American Indian, the committee now consists of members of both the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate, Congressional spouses, as well as a number of prominent Washington arts and business leaders.

Hopi government now 'shut down'

KYKOTSMOVI, ARIZ. (NANS) — The Hopi government is virtually shut down, according to the *Arizona Republic*.

Traditional leaders in three villages are refusing to let the village representatives sit before the tribal council in an attempt to cripple the central government. There hasn't been a quorum to conduct tribal business in more than three months.

"It's a messy situation," said Alice Kewenvoyouma, public information officer for the Hopi Tribe. "If something doesn't happen soon, we're going to have to close down our social programs."

Several tribal contracts are being held up pending council action and the tribal attorney has reported resigned since he cannot get his contract renewed.

The Republic says the dispute

goes back decades when the U.S. government wanted one central government to represent the Hopis, instead of direct representation by village leaders. Hopi traditional leaders say that each village has its own religious society and culture and has been self-governing long before the arrival of the whites.

"The BIA is exploiting the Hopi people by shirking its responsibilities in hopes of reviving the council form of government," said Ronald Wadsworth, president of the Shungopavi village.

Meanwhile, The Republic says, no one is betting that the council will have a quorum of 13 of its 24 members anytime soon.

Senate defeats key amendment

WASHINGTON (NANS) — The U.S. Senate defeated legislation this month that would have provided economic incentives for companies hiring American Indians on reservations.

The Senate defeated on March 12 by a 51 to 46 voice vote an amendment to the tax bill, the Indian Employment and Investment Amendment. The amendment would have provided investment credits for companies investing in physical infrastructure on reservations and an employment tax credit for companies that hire American Indians with qualified wage and insurance compensation.

"The Senate's failure to pass this program is a great loss to the Indian community," said its sponsor, Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz.

Indian high school students invited to enter national writing contest

The Native American Journalists Association is inviting Native American high school students to enter their journalistic writing in the Third Annual Project Phoenix Writing Competition.

The contest is part of NAJA's Project Phoenix, a program designed to interest Native American high school students in journalism careers. The project is named after the first Native newspaper, *The Cherokee Phoenix*, published in 1828 in New Echota, GA.

The writing contest is divided into the following categories: news writing, column/editorial writing, feature writing and sports writing. First place winners in each category will receive \$100 and a plaque. Second and third place winners will receive plaques.

The competition is open to Native American students enrolled in grades 9-12 during the 1992-93 school year. **Deadline for submission has been extended to May 29, 1992.** Winners will be announced in September 1992.

Articles must be submitted on 8½ by 11 white paper and must have been published in either a school or community newspaper or newsletter in 1991 or 1992. Students may enter all five categories, but only once in each category. Articles will not be returned.

Send entries to: Phoenix Competition, NAJA, Campus Box 287, Boulder CO 80309. For further information, contact NAJA at 303-492-7397.

NAJA (formerly the Native American Press Association) was formed in 1984 to support and increase the involvement of Native Americans in the media. Funding for the 1992 Phoenix competition is being provided by the Gene Crawford Memorial Trust and *The Seattle Times*.

HOW-NI-KAN

PEOPLE OF THE FIRE

The HowNiKan is published by the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe with offices at 1901 Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801.

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All letters and submissions become the property of the HowNiKan. Editorials and letters are limited to 500 words and must contain a traceable address.

All correspondence should be directed to HowNiKan, 1901 Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, Ok. 74801. Address changes should be sent to Potawatomi Tribal Rolls, 1901 Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, Ok. 74801.

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Increase in AIDS cases among American Indians highest of any ethnic group in United States

(From *The Lakota Times*, April 1, 1992) — The growth rate for AIDS cases among American Indians from 1990 to 1992 was higher than for any other ethnic group in the United States, according to the Centers for Disease Control.

The National Minority AIDS Council released a study March 25 detailing how minority communities are coping with issues related to HIV infection.

"The Impact of HIV on Communities of Color: A Blueprint for the Nineties" identifies the special problems and barriers encountered by minorities and suggests community-specific solutions.

The study, focusing on HIV-prevention needs, found that a pervasive sense of government distrust, under-reporting problems, funding formula deficiencies and community isolation, are prevention barriers among American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The Indian Health Service reports that 12 more Indian people are diagnosed with AIDS each month, said Jo Ann Kauffman, national Minority AIDS Council board member.

As of December 1991, 322 Indian people with AIDS reflect a different profile than white/non-

Hispanic cases," Ms. Kauffman said. "For example, women make up a larger share of the total Indian AIDS caseload than among white/non-Hispanic AIDS cases."

Of the Indian women diagnosed with AIDS, 56 percent were infected through injection drug use, while 22 percent were infected through hetero-sexual contact, she said.

Ms. Kauffman, also vice president of the National Native American AIDS prevention center, said an Indian Health Service and Centers for Disease Control study estimates that there are 1,000 HIV positive Indian people for every 1 million population.

"This translates into approximately 2,000 HIV positive Indians, the majority, it is guessed, are unaware of their HIV status," she said.

"The activities that place us at risk for HIV infection must be addressed openly in our communities. Leaders must talk about drugs, sex and personal behavior," she declared.

Alcoholism and drug prevention efforts should be tied to AIDS prevention, according to the study, since these high-risk patterns are especially prevalent in Indian communities.

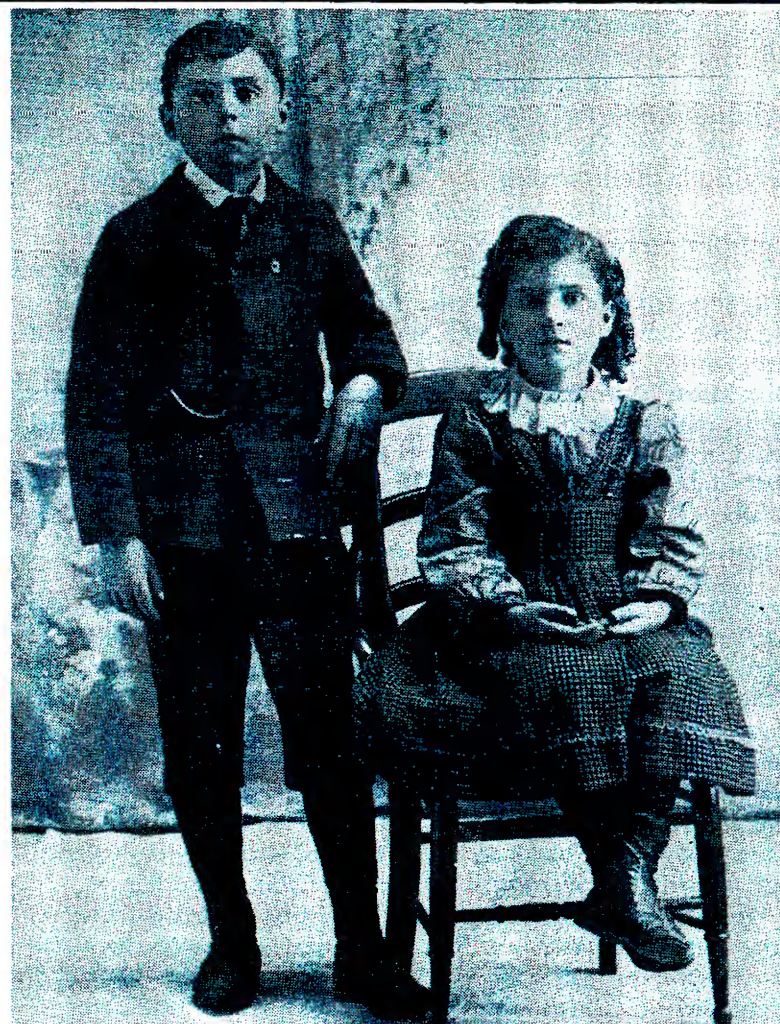
The study also found that breaches of confidentiality in small community health facilities contribute to underreporting of HIV and AIDS cases.

Education and prevention programs must be sensitive to Indian culture if they are to have an impact, Ms. Kauffman said.

The study said IHS personnel "are not always the most appropriate staff to use" in conducting health surveys and suggests IHS consider contracting out such surveys to trained Indian researchers who are not affiliated with the government.

"It has been difficult for me to comprehend the neglect and minimizing of AIDS and HIV infection in Indian communities, voice by representatives of the federal government and sometimes by our own leaders," Ms. Kauffman said. "The Indian Health Service, the arm of the federal government with primary responsibility of providing health care to Indian people, was the last federal health agency to request or receive AIDS prevention funding."

"It has not been a priority. Time for action is running out," she declared.



Mystery Photo

This photograph, taken by a photographer named Williams in Purcell, Indian Territory, was brought into tribal headquarters by tribal member Vernon Motley. He does not know who the children are. If you think you know, call Mary Farrell at Tribal Rolls.

POSITION OPEN

Executive Director, Oklahoma Indian Legal Services, Inc., non-profit corporation providing free legal services to low income Native Americans in civil Indian status related cases located in Oklahoma City. Responsibilities: Administration, fiscal oversight; community education, fundraising, litigation director, maintenance of caseload. Minimum 5 years attorney experience, member in good standing of the Oklahoma Bar Association or willing to become member at earliest opportunity, knowledge of Federal Indian Law required. Non-profit management, fundraising experience, knowledge of legal services preferred. \$36-46K DOE. resume w/ references to: Director Search Committee, 5900 Mosteller Drive, Suite 610, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73112, (405) 640-3255, Attn: Leah Ware. EOE with Indian Preference Policy. Open until filled.

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